ns of the United States, without any toli, tax, duty, or IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

sees; and the said convention, when so organized and bled, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole one elected, whether it be or be not expedient at that to form a separate constitution and State government as people within the boundaries designated in the seven-a section of this act; and, if it be deemed expedient so, the convention shall be, and hereby is, authorized in a constitution and State government for the people in the said boundaries, and to describe such boundaries, and to describe such boundaries, and to describe such boundaries, and to trepagnant to the conon of the United States, and that the right of property lands owned by the Seate of Jesinto, as provided this act, and any condicting claims arising thereon, he arranged and settled upon principies to be agreed between the governments of the said States of Texas science.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

for Mr. French.

The SPEAKER, announcing the first business in order to be the further execution of the order of the House for the election of its officers, summoned to the Clerk's desk the tellers last serving—Messrs, Parker, Thompson of Kentucky, Harris of Tennessee, and Sackett.

Mr. VINTON, with the view of producing harmony and concert, withdrew the name of Mr. Morss of New York from the list of candidates for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

and concert, withdraw the name of Mr. Moras of New York from the list of candidates for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. EVANS of Maryland moved a call of the House, and on that motion asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered; and it was not agreed to—yeas 62, nays 133.

Mr. McWILLE, from the Committee on Printing, desired to know whether a report therefrom was now in order; and being answered by the Chair that reports from that committee were (under the rules) always in order, Mr. McW. presented a report from the Committee on Printing, embracing two resolutions. The first, recommending the printing of ten thousand extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on commerce and navigation, having been reported to the House,

Mr. CONGER, before voting upon the resolution, desired to know what would be the cost of this printing.

Mr. McWILLIE replied that at present it was impossible to say; but there would be no charge for the composition, if the order be now made, which would leave the House to pay only for the paper and press-work, as the document had been necessarily set up, to strike off the usual number previously ordered.

Mr. FOWLER desired to be informed what was the particular report recommended in the resolution to be printed; and, being answered by the Chair,

the Committee from Mississippi, [Mr. Thompson,] the solution over.

The SPEAKER explained that the objection urged on that occasion did not affect the action of the House. That report went over because the gentleman presenting it [Mr. Hammond] had expressed his willingness that, after being received, it should be laid, for the time being, on the

ing received, it should be laid, for the time being, on the table.

Mr. CONGER remarked that, under the rule, it was obligatory on the Committee on Printing, with each and every such recommendation, to report the cost of the printing. He therefore should be constrained to object to the adoption of the resolution until that information, in

extra copies, the House would be expending money use-lessly.

Mr. J. B. THOMPSON made a few remarks upon the subject, which were inaudible at the reporter's desk.

Mr. SCHENCK (in reply to Mr. J. B. Thompson,) ad-mitted the importance of the document to the constituents of members representing districts bordering the lakes, and embracing commercial cities; nevertheless, he adhered to the belief that the demand was too limited to justify the printing of so large an edition.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved, as an amendment to the motion to recommit, that the Committee on Printing be

ing a decreased number of the document in question which motion was not agreed to.

The SPEAKER stated that the question recurred on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. STE-

The SPEAKER stated that the question recurred on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. STEPHERS]

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, conceived that if gentlemen would examine into the history of the publication of documents by Congress, they would come to the conclusion that it was far better to print a smaller number, and send them out to the country in a substantial form. He should like to have them well bound. A considerable portion of the documents printed by order of Congress, it was notorious, found their way into the grocery stores of Washington, for wrapping paper. Those which were shound were sent off into the country. Each member usually received some forty or fifty copies of the President's annual message, few of which, though scattered through the country, were preserved by those to whom directed. He believed that very few—he did not believe that more than three or four—of those copies usually sent to his district were preserved; which he thought was occasioned by the fact that they were sent out in such a manner as to make them unworthy of preservation. He did not conceive the particular document to be of great value to the country; nevertheless, he conceived that it was at least worthy of being preserved.

Mr. CABELL, expressing his concurrence in the views of the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Baows.) said, that he was also in favor of binding all documents, of more than one hundred pages, that may be printed by order of the House.

Mr. STEPHENS desired to give notice that, at a proper time, he should store to have all the House documents, of considerable size, bound in a cheap—that is, in a substantial but economical—manner, after the style of the Fatent Office report of the previous year—the cost of which was but ten cents per volume.

Mr. BROWN of Mississippi thought that style of binding not sufficient for the due preservation of the documents of the would have them bound as the Cengressional Globe is bound for the use of members—with substantial leather backs and edges. He trusted, that i

The House then proceeded with the fourth of for a Sergeant-at-Arms, with the following received whole number of votes cast, 209.

Necessary to a choice, 105.

Mr. S. W. Giddings received
N. Lane
H. Walbridge
J. E. Dow
G. C. Washington
Jacob Bigelow
R. R. Shekell
The following is the vote in detail:
For Mr. S. W. Gindings.—Messrs Alexander, ston, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Benne Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, candler, Joseph P. Calidwell, Calvin, Campbe Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrac Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrac

Orr, Parker, Peasles, Pacturen, Morey Illie, Mainer, Morse Orr, Parker, Peasles, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Free erick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Thomas Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson Venable, Walden, Wallace, Welthorn, Whittlessey, Woodward, and Young.

For Mr. J. Biostow — Mr. P. King.

For Mr. J. E. Dow — Messrs. Booth, Cleveland, A. Johnson, Walde, and Peck.

For Mr. H. Walskidow — Messrs. Bingham, Cable, Carter, Disney, Doty, Morris, Wilmot, Wood, and Olds.

For Mr. R. SHEKELL — Mr. Root.

No choice having been effected, after the result of the

journ; on which
Mr. STANTON of Tennessee asked the yeas and navs. but Mr. JAMES THOMPSON withdrew the motion. Mr. PHELPS here renewed the motion to adjourn asked the yeas and nays thereupon; which were no

Mr. HAMILTON nominated Roderick Dorsey of Ma

istrict of Columbia.

Mr. WALDEN nominated General Hiram Walbridge of

Mr. WALDEN nominated General Firms washinged.
New York.
Mr. RICHARDSON nominated Mr. Flood of Illinois.
[Other nominations were made; but in the confusion reigning in the hall, the reporter could not hear the names, which were not sent up to the Clerk's desk.]
Mr. KAUFMAN moved a call of the House; on which motion he asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.
Mr. JONES moved that the House do now adjourn; on which motion he asked the yeas and nays, which were not ordered.

Mr. JAMES THOMPSON asked for tellers on the motion to adjourn; which having been ordered, it was not agreed to—yeas 64, nays 99.

The motion for a call of the House was then put by yeas and nays, and it was not agreed to—yeas 65, nays 133.

Mr. SWEETSER moved that the House do now adjourn; and on that motion he asked the yeas and nays; which having been ordered, Mr. EVANS of Maryland hoped that the demand for the yeas and nays would be withdrawn, and that the House would adjourn.

Mr. JAMES THOMPSON remarked that the call for the yeas and nays would be withdrawn if the other (the whig) side would agree to adjourn.

Mr. EVANS of Maryland was understood to consent to the proposition; when Mr. EVANS of Maryland was understood to consent to the proposition; when Mr. BOCOCK renewed the motion to adjourn; on which the yeas and nays having been asked and ordered, it was not agreed to—yeas 90, nays 109.

Mr. SWEETSER moved a call of the House, and asked the yeas and nays thereupon.

SUPERIOR NEW MARYLAND HAMS, &c. - Received his day—

33 superior small-size new hams

33 superior small-size new hams

147 Neff old hams, of a fine quality

700 the superior smoked beef

68 pulls new leaf lard, containing 20 to 40 lbs., for family w

1850 lbs. fine middling and shoulder bacon.

For gale by

GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.,

Opposite Brown's lious

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1860.

The Senate did not assemble yesterday, having ourned over from Thursday to Monday.

the contest. Several other democrats were then put in nomination, but the House adjourned without taking

sign on foot to prevent it from using its types, and ex-pressing itself as it pleases. It asks us to inform it

anguage as it pleases. On the contrary, we think it is

tions, its indecencies, and its mendacity. They will permit it to use such language as it pleases; but as the organ e democracy will arraign it at the bar of public opinion Or, rather, they will arraign the cabinet for permitting its

dly was intended as a smart and witty hit at b a double entendre, abusive in one application and vulgar in another. We gave to the expression that meaning of the organ. But it was equally false, abusive, and in-defensible as applied to Gen. Cass, as an inveterate officefor the last forty years, without particular qualifications or fitness for it, or to Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, or any

We again say, we will hold the cabinet, not the organ such a course, we will cite the fact to the American peo- and to Mr. Forney obliges us to say so much.

Foote proposes to introduce in the Senate for the settle nent of the momentous question which distracts and divides the country. We have no doubt that it will be read with great interest, and that the thanks of the public will be accorded to the senator from Mississippi for the labor which he has devoted to this great subject. There labor which he has devoted to this great subject. There his work; but none, we are sure, can fail to appreciate preventing the organization of Congress, as the demotails of the bill to speak of them at this time; but we hail it as a manifestation of that compromising spirit which ought to preside over our public councils, and the preservation of kindly feelings between the States.

thrown out, in conversation, in the same compromising spirit which has actuated Gen. Foote, viz : admit (by way of settling this whole dark question at once on the way of settling this wh compromise principle) California as a State, but stript of the extensive boundaries which her constitution erect Deseret and New Mexico into territorial governments, upon the principle of non-intervention, without any restriction of the Wilmot Proviso; establish the State like that of Jacinto, (in Mr. Foote's bill,) and reognising the boundaries of Texas to the Rio Grande ; or, and imperil the Union may be averted. if practicable, making some arrangement between the United States and Texas for assuming the payment of her debts, in consideration of the lands which are in con-

the remark which we made yesterday in reference to the election of Clerk, or his own conduct, has imposed upon him the necessity of explanation and defence, we are happy to give him the opportunity for such explanation and defence through the medium of our columns. But in conceding to him this act of justice, duty to ourselves, plainly and fairly, but with candor and forbearance. Our self-respect and the independence of the press re-

nated candidate of the democratic party in the House, and, according to the ancient and salutary usage of the party, was entitled to its constant and faithful support, until he had been withdrawn by the act of the party equally as authoritative as his nomination, or had him-self declined. Moreover, he is pre-eminently worthy of the honor which his party desired to confer upon him.

He is a gentleman known to the whole country for his rare talents and his generous virtues. He is among the most eminent of the conductors of the democratic press, know that, though he has learned but little, he wielding a pen which, for vigor, eloquence, and brilliancy, is not exceeded by that of any of his contemporaries. In

election. His course as an editor and politician has been high-minded, conciliatory, and liberal towards all the sections of this great confederacy. He has manfully advocated the equality of the States under the constitution. contrary, we believe there is a very general desire that it should enjoy and exercise the largest liberty of speech.

But, while we relieve its apprehensions and apprehensions and apprehensions are must speak our impressions fearly. will produce unkind and hostile feelings in sections where the South most needs friends. The whole whig party of the North is inexorably opposed to the South, and to all compromise of the dark question which now se fearfully menaces the peace and integrity of the Union. chosen and confidential organ to indulge in such vulgarity woke and embitter the party in the North among whom and mendacity as it does almost daily, in reference to the to say, that we earnestly desire that the Union shall be preserved, and therefore we lament any act, from whatever such a disastrous event. We lament any act whatever may have been its source and motives, that will tend to the disorganization and dissolution of the great demo-cratic party of the nation; for we soleanly believe that party than all other means combined. As an act tending seeker and office-holder. With equal truth, it could to break down its organization, we lament the defeat of be applied to General Taylor himself, who has held office Mr. Forney and the election of a whig by southern demo-

But Mr. Venable places his justification, in part, on the fact that a portion of the northern democrats deserted Mr. Even the free-soilers, who profess in everything else to be democrats, would not vote for Mr. Foote, a whig, who is the abuse of Gen. Cass by the organ was low, vulgar, as much in favor of free-soil and abolitionism as them-indecent, and indefensible.

as much in favor of free-soil and abolitionism as them-selves. But, whatever may have been the conduct of a few northern democrats, we feel ourselves obliged to say, that, while Mr. Forney was in the field, he was entitled crats; and if the cabinet permit their organ to continue in to the support of southern democrats. Justice to our party

ple and the world, to show that the cabinet are no better than their organ, which they thus encourage to libel, abuse, and vilify, their political opponents.

General Prote's Bill.

Mr. Venable also says, "the struggle had become a most undignified contest, a most shameful expenditure of public money, amounting each day to more than the annual salary of the Clerk." But had the contest become time and money in the election of a Clerk than it was the country for insisting upon their candidate, and thus

of the country for insisting upon their candidate, and thus preventing the organization of Congress, as the democration of the contract of the if practicable, making some arrangement between the Union to the class and Texas for assuming the payment of her debts, in consideration of the lands which are in consideration of the lands which are in consideration of the country into a territorial government, or an arrice published in the portion of the country into a territorial government of New Mexico. We submit this scheme, also, without comment; yet, whilst there are so many schemes of settlement afoot, we submit this scheme, also, without comment; yet, whilst there are so many schemes of settlement afoot, we cannot despair of some amicable settlement afoot, we cannot despair of some amicable settlement of the whole question, if it be taken up in a compromising spirit.

MIMA's Bust of Mr. Calbeum.**

A friend of Mr. Mills has put into our hands the following letter, addressed to him from Charleston. It pays a high compliment to his skill as a sculptor. But we have no doubt his equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson will form one of the cheft d'auvers of his sat. He has nearly completed the cast (in clay) of the whole, and is erecting a firm bronze in a short time:

Clarkestrox, S. C., Jan. 4, 1850.

Drake sin: I returned to this joilt two days ago, alter an absence of a month, and faund your beacural bust of my friend, Mr. Calboun, st the store of Messar. Gregg & Haydon, it now adors my 'rawing-room. The axecution of this bust does you institute lonor; it is perfect, and far and the complete of the co

uspension of the whole business of Congress.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. W. VENABLE.
WASHINGTON, January 12, 1850.

est knowledge of political economy. Indeed, it was semi-officially announced, in the course of the last year, ures as any other man of his age in the country. He most eminantly deserved the confidence and support of the democratic party, and therefore we deeply regretted try, he cannot expect any impartial thinker to attach any importance to his proposed innovations. We shall take bestion. He country the desired his dectrines however to pieces as soon as we have his